

COUNTRY APPROACHES ON IMPLEMENTING THE SDGs THROUGH MULTI- STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS

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Outline of the presentation



1. Existing national initiatives for the SDGs
2. Mechanisms for materializing the needs of constituents into long-term policies and strategies
3. National enabling environment fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships
4. Opportunities and Challenges

1. What are some of the existing national initiatives pursuing multi-stakeholder partnerships for the SDG?

- While the ambition set by the 2030 agenda is to eradicate extreme poverty from the globe, empirical evidence shows that extreme poverty will increasingly be concentrated in countries affected by fragility and conflict;
- Different countries with different initial conditions of development, which means part taken by each country bound to be different;
- New Deal is the first framework to recognize the link between development and peace in Fragile States;
- Therefore the New Deal ensures that no one is left behind in the post 2015 agenda;
- In the new international development agenda (SDGs), specific condition of fragile countries has been recognized especially with regards to the important link between peace and development, which often limits development progress in many countries in fragile situations;

The New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States

PSGs	Inclusive Politics Security Justice Economic Foundations Revenue and Services
FOCUS	Fragility Assessment One Vision one plan Compact Use PSG to monitor Support political dialogue
TRUST	Transparency of Aid Risk Sharing Use and strengthen country systems Strengthen Capacity Timely and predictable aid

New Deal and Monitoring SDG progress

- SDG progress monitoring at the national level, call for regular and inclusive reviews of progress, through New Deal, there are multi-stakeholder structure (New Deal country team and PSG Working Group) used to support national SDG follow-up and review process;
- Consistency of development intervention between Government and Development partners. New Deal also enables the delivery of PSG through “country system” while previously it was accepted that development partners would implement project using parallel systems;
- Predictable development financing – Most development partners have successfully established innovative budget support programs that aim to improving the performance and supporting public finance management (PFM);
- Under the New Deal, Government committed to increase the transparency of national planning, budgeting, reporting and oversight mechanisms, while development partners committed to increase transparency of aid flows and results
- Timor-Leste is committed to monitoring 20 priority SDG indicators, which were agreed and selected by the g7+ group of countries

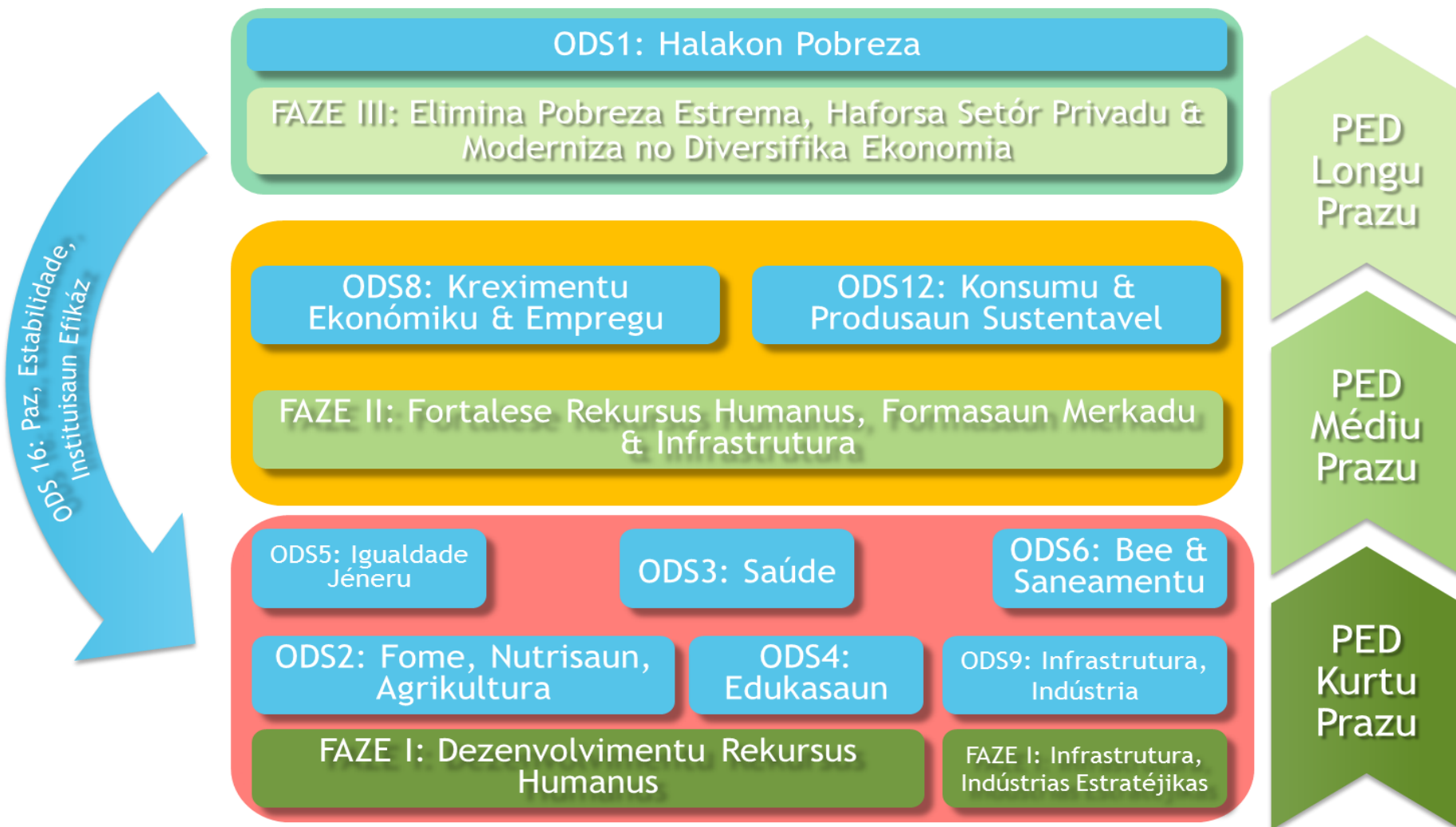
2. What are the government and non-governmental mechanisms that ensure the outcome of multi-stakeholder partnerships reflect the needs of constituents and materialize them into long-term policies and strategies?

- Process of priority identification/prioritization - Implementing the 17 SDGs in 15 years will surely require some prioritization of the goals given both scarce resources, human capacity challenges as well as changing development priorities of the country over time
- Integration of the SDGs into the Strategic Development Plan (SDP) – the Parliament of Timor Leste has passed a resolution committing to the 17 SDGs, whereby the Parliament calls for “alignment of planning and budgeting system to the Sustainable Development Goals”

Implementing the SDP



Aligning with the SDGs



National priorities 2017 Budget

National Priorities for 2017

Agriculture
(hunger and
malnutrition)

Health

Education

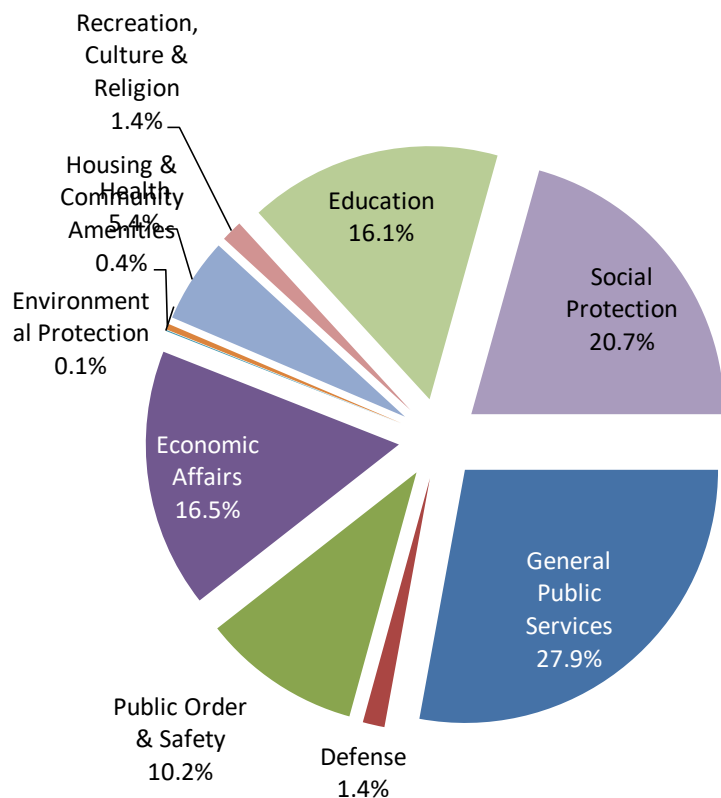
Water and
Sanitation

Basic
Infrastructure

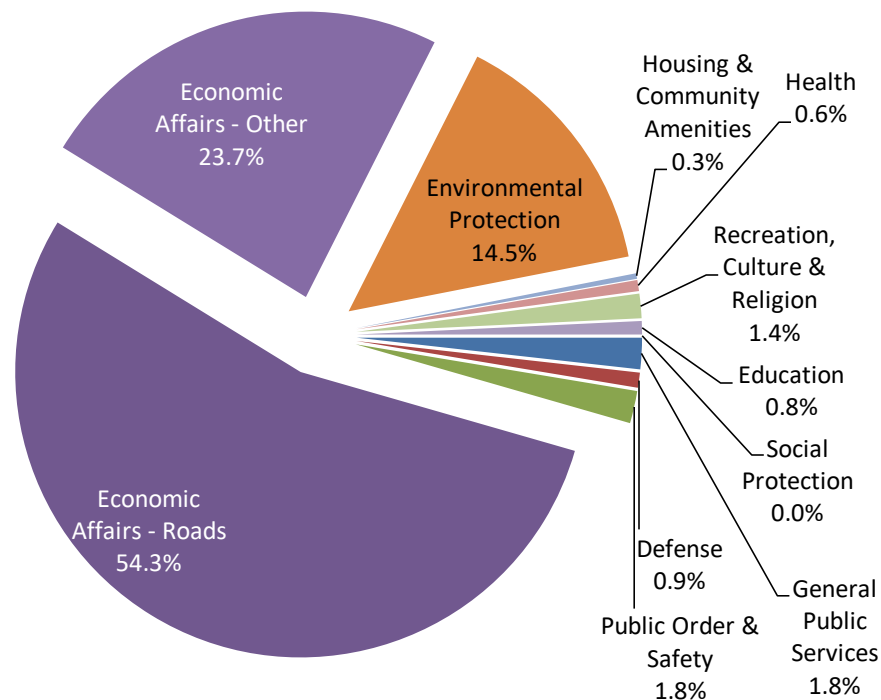
Elections

Functional classification of Expenditure (COFOG)

- Classification of recurrent expenditure**



- Classification of capital expenditure**



3. What are the national enabling environments that foster multi-stakeholder partnerships?

- Political will and commitment – (TL context)
 - ▣ Timor Leste Prime Minister joined 9 other heads of state in signing the implementation the 2013 Agenda for Sustainable Development: “A call to action”
 - ▣ In anticipation of the United Nation Sustainable Development Summit, Timor Leste Council of Ministers passed Resolution no. 34/2015 recognizing the importance of the SDGs, an affirming the Government’s commitment to the SDG – This resolution led to the establishment of an SDG Working Group, led by the Prime Minister office that will pivotal defining what the SDGs will mean in a local context and how they will be achieved
 - ▣ On 4 November, 2015, the National Parliament passed a resolution recognizing and committing to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals – Timor-Leste was one of the first countries in the world to do so
 - ▣ Timor-Leste will be hosting a “Global Conference on the 2030 Agenda: A Roadmap for SDGs in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States” on 22-23 May 2017 in Dili

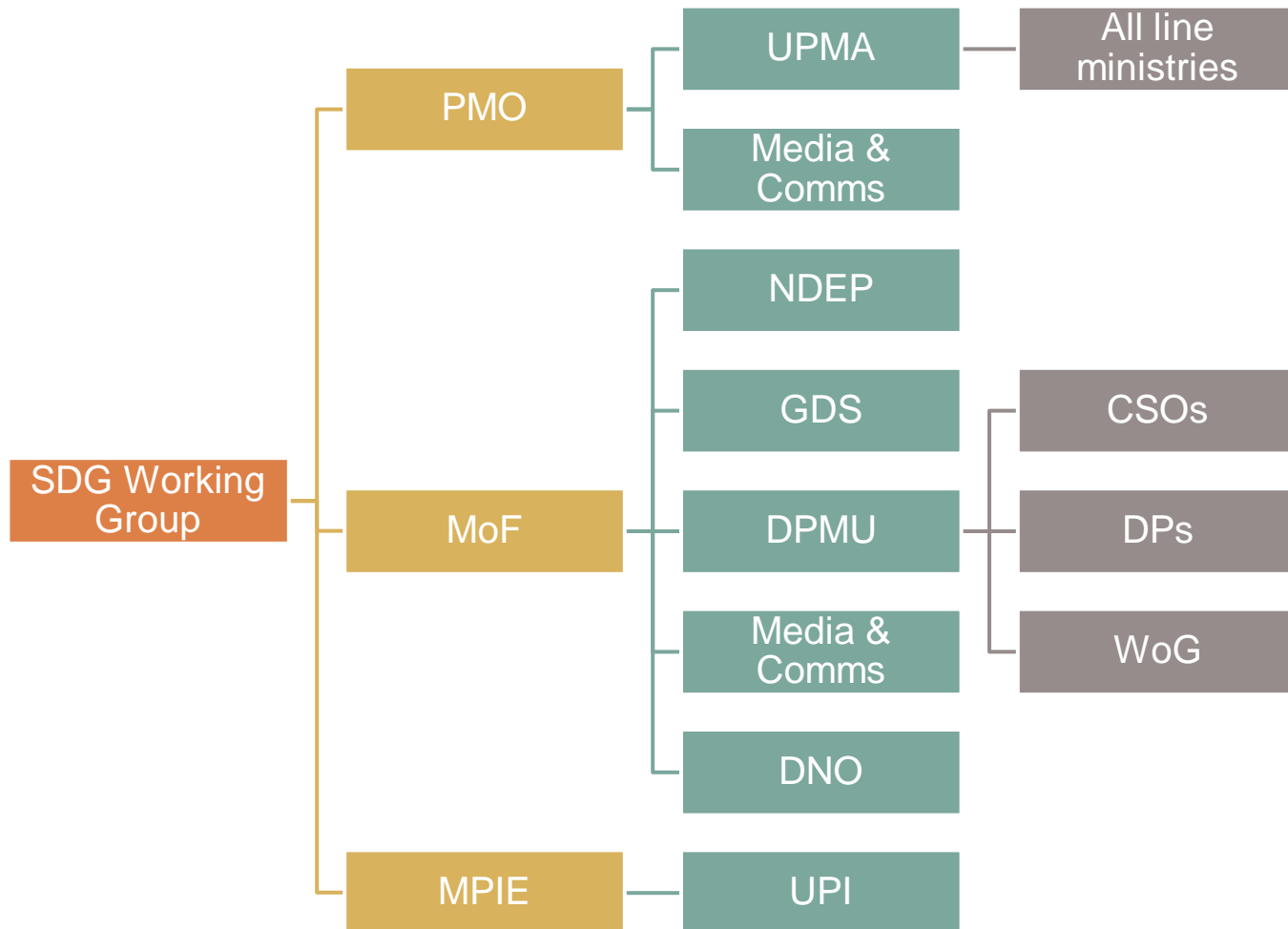
Institutional framework for coordination

- Implementation of the SDG involves a complex web of actors within the Government, requiring systematic coordination in order to implement the goals

Core institutions to be represented within the SDG Working Group - DPMU will coordinate with CSO and Development partners

Representative from Core Institutions	Function
PMO	To chair and provide secretariat functions.
MPIE	Collate information from all parties in the SDG Working Group to provide recommendations to the COM on a bi-yearly basis.
UPMA	
MOF: DNO	Provide information on budgeting and linking the SDP to budget.
MOF: DGS	Develop and monitor indicators.
MOF: NDEP	Provide analysis, evaluate progress and develop annual reports.
MOF: DPMU	Will provide a coordinating function with CSOs, development partners and the whole of Government through the DPCM.
PMO: Media and communications office	Communicate and sensitise line ministries and the population of developments relating to the SDGs.
MoF communications office and g7+	

Operationalizing SDGs: The SDG Working Group



Operationalizing SDGs: The SDG Working Group

Tasks completed so far

- Meeting of Working Group – planning meeting
- Consultation with line ministries – prioritization process
- Alignment and prioritization
- Planning and budgeting for 2017
- Development of monitoring framework

Internal Government coordination Calendar for evaluation, monitoring and reporting

Objetivu, Output & Atividades Grupu Traballu ODS	Responsabilidade	Tempu	Jan-16	Feb16	Mar-16	Apr16	May16	Jun16	Jul16	Aug16	sept-16	oct-16	nov-16	Dec16	Janv-17	Feb17	Mar-17	Apr17	May17	Jun17	Jul17	Aug17
Objetivu 1. Hadiak Koordinasaun Inter-Ministerial atu estabeseis kuadru ida hodi atinji ODS																						
1.1. Estabelesimentu no operacionalizasaun Grupu Traballu ODS																						
1.2. Objetivus no responsabilidades ne'ebe klaru estabeseisidu																						
1. Rezolusaun husi CDM	GPM																					
2. Dezenvolve ToR ba Grupu Traballu (GT-ODS)	GPM																					
3. Lista Stakeholder sira	MdF																					
4. Lista membrus GT-ODS	GPM																					
5. Lista pontu fokal LM (UPMA iha lista, prezisa mantein nafatin)	UPMA																					
6. Estabelese mekanizmu kordenasaun regular entre membrus GT-ODS	GPM/MdF	fulan 1 dala 1																				
7. Dezenvolve planu/kalendaru servisu GT	MdF	Inisiu Set 2016																				
Objetivu 2. dadus administrativus disponivel ba ema hotu, kolekta ho diak (presizaun) no uza konsistentemente iha Governu nian laran atu dezenvolve politika no informa implementasaun																						
2.1. Sistema sentralizadu ba rekolla no fahe dadus dezenvolvidu (on line);	UPMA																					
2.2. LM hetan formasaun ba sistema rekolla no fahe dadus	UPMA/GPM																					
2.3. mekanizmu ofisial atu garante forneshimentu dadus tuir tempu entre/husi LM sira dezenvolvidu no aprovaadu husi GPM																						
2.4. mekanizmu atu verifika kualidade dadus estabeseisidu (presiza fontes dadus)	MdF/GPM																					
1. Presiza padraun legal ba koleta dadus (GPM sei prepara)	GPM																					
2. UPMA servisu hela ho sistema online integradu. Sistema ne'e sei funsiona hanesan sentru baze de dadus, ne'ebe sei atualiza hosi pontu fokal LM hodi fornese informasaun konaba progresu implementasaun ODS. Ida ne'e sei fasilita monitorizasaun no hakerek relatoriu.	UPMA	20 Agostu 2016																				
3. UPMA sei koordina ho pontu fokal LM ida-idak konaba atualizasaun informasaun/dadus iha sistema, konaba progresu implementasaun PED/ODS	UPMA																					
4. Formasaun ba LM konaba informasaun ne'ebe prezisa koleta	UPMA																					
5. Formasaun ba LM konaba utilizasaun sistema online	UPMA																					
6. Sistema monitorizasaun bele remata no funsiona ona	UPMA	Junu 2017																				
7. DNPE sei koordina ho UPMA hodi hetan informasaun konaba LM nia progresu/implementasaun	DNPE	Dez, Jun																				
Objetivu 3. dezenvolve outcome national ne'ebe klaru atu nune'e LM sira bele uza atu dezenvolve sira nian planu, no kordena ho LM seluk atu bele atinji objetivu sira																						
3.1. Planu Estratejiku Dezenvolvimentu Nasional (PEDN) hetan revizaun atu bele konsistente, estruturadu ho diak atu nune'e bele fo kuadru ne'ebe klaru ba implementasaun																						
3.2. Output kombinadu husi LM fo kontribuisaun ba atinjimentu rezultadu/outcome nasional																						
3.3. lei organika kada LM atualizadu bazeia ba rezultadu/outcome nasional																						
1. Availasaun ba implementasaun PED Faze I	UPMA/GT-ODS	Outubru 2016																				
2. Define Outcome Nasional: UPMA sei kordena ho LM no membrus Grupu Traballu ODS sira ba dezenvolvimentu outcome nasional (Outubru-Dez 2016). Define ON uluk hafoin mak kontinua ho revizaun ba PED.	UPMA/GT-ODS	Out., Dez 2016																				
3. Dezenvolve indikadores ba Outcome Nasional.	DGE/DNPE/UPMA																					
4. UPMA sei koordina revizaun PED (to'o Abril 2017)																						
5. Define mekanizmu ba halo revizaun (hare indikador global) no involve pontu fokal LM hotu no membrus Grupu Traballu iha prosesu revizaun ba PED	UPMA/GT-ODS																					
6. Halo harmonizasaun no integrasaun ba PED no ODS no define prioridade nasional anual	GPM/GT-ODS																					
7. Servisu ho Grupu Traballu ODS hodi dezenvolve Output ba kada LM	UPMA/GT-ODS																					
8. Servisu ho DGE hodi dezenvolve indikadores ba Output kada LM	DGE/DNPE/UPMA																					
9. Tau hamutuk estrutura programatika ba 2017	UPMA																					
Objetivu 4. Monitoriza konsistentemente indikadores nasional no global ne'ebe SMART atu dezenvolve informasaun ne'ebe akuradu iha nivel nasional kona ba implementasaun objetivus Governu nian																						
4.1. Kuadru monitorizasaun ida klaru ba indikadores nasionalis ne'ebe SMART dezenvolvidu bazeia ba PED revistu (matix)																						
4.2. Rekerimentu dadus ba sistema planeamentu no monitorizasaun inkluidu iha sistema rekolla no fahe dadus																						
1. MdF atu apola DGE no UPMA atu define indikadores liu hosi fornese pareser ka komentariu sira	DNPE																					
2. Dezenvolve kuadru monitorizasaun ba indikadores nasional ne'ebe espesifiku, bele sukat, prezisu, realistiku no kalendarizadu bazeia ba PED (Matrix)	UPMA/GT-ODS																					
3. Sei utiliza sistema online ida deit, hodi fasilita relatoriu semestral no anual																						
4. Hamosu Menu PED/ODS. DNPE no DGE atu hare konaba ne'e.	DNPE/DGE																					
5. LM sei hetan password hodi asesu ba sistema no atualiza sira nia informasaun iha sistema hodi fasilita relatoriu semestral no anual.																						
6. MdF sei hakerek relatoriu, halo kontrola kualidade katak indikadores sira sei fornese dadus ne'ebe prezisa ba Governu Timor-Leste hodi hare progresu implementasaun PED/ODS, nomos objetivu seluk mak bele relata ba ONU																						
7. Kompila rezultadu servisu liha-ministeriu sira nian atu monitoriza atinjimentu nasional;																						
Objetivu 5. Governu iha Kontabilidade iha nivel internasional no sub nasional, uza informasaun ofisial ne bazeia ba outcome no indikadores ne'ebe komun.																						
5.1. Informasaun akuradu no konsistente forneshidu liu hosi relatoriu anual kona ba atinjimentu Governu nian no relatoriu semestral kona ba atividades Grupu Traballu ODS																						
5.2. LM sira rekeridus atu dezenvolve planus melloramentu nian (ba GPM) bainhira la atinji meta sira																						
1. DNPE atu kolekta dadus hosi sistema online no hakerek relatoriu (presiza password hosi UPMA)	DNPE																					
2. DNPE atu halo analize dadus no fornese rekomendasaens politika	DNPE																					
3. Dezenvolve sistema ida atu fahe progresu implementasaun no atinjimentu ODS ba publiku, iha Timor-Leste no iha mundu	DNPE																					
4. DGE sei dezenvolve SDG info hodi fornese informasaun ba publiku konaba progresu implementasaun	DGE																					

4. Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

- Government of Timor-Leste committed to achieving global objective, and the new Government will continue to honour this commitment
- Aligning the SDP and the SDGs will help resource mobilization to implement national program
- Voluntary report to the High-Level Political Forum in New York

Challenges

- Briefing the new Government on the SDGs to ensure smooth continuity
- Strengthening coordination is needed with all relevant stakeholders, including CSO and donors
- Data collection involves methodological challenges and is resource-demanding